(f) Instructions already exist regarding maintenance of liens in the parent cadre in such cases.

4363. *[Transferred to 27th August, 1993.]*

Mechanism for investigation of malpractices of Highly Placed Persons in Authority

4364. SHRI G. G. SWELL:
SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism, either legal or constitutional available to common man to get charges of corruption and malpractices investigated against highly placed persons in authority; if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether investigations have been conducted against Central Ministers and highly placed bureaucrats under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 and if so, what was the outcome of these investigations;

(c) whether it is a fact that attempts to enact Lok Pal Bills failed four times in the past, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government are thinking/considering or planning to introduce a bill which may provide mechanism to any citizen to get malpractices of highly placed persons investigated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. Corruption charges can be investigated by the police under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code either on the basis of complaint or information derived by the Police. The Court can be also take cognizance of the charges of corruption on the basis of a complaint filed by a private person. There are provisions of law to govern the prosecution in such cases.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, it would not be possible to give details as under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952, a number of Commissions of Inquiry have been appointed by the appropriate Governments and the information is not Centrally monitored.

(c) Five attempts have so far been made by the Government in 1968, 1971, 1977, 1985 and 1989 to enact the Lok Pal Bill. Every time the Bill lapsed due to disolution of the Lok Sabha.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply as in (a) above.

Abortion Leave for women employees

4365. SYED SIBTEY RAZI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that abortion leave has been permitted for 42 days to women employees of Government;

(b) whether grant of such leave is subject to some limit of number of children of women employees;

(c) whether grant of such leave is also subject to availing of this facility after some time of duration;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether modern techniques do not permit abortion leave for 42 days rather these permit abortion leave for 7 days;

(f) whether Government propose to modify the existing instruction in view of (e) above; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d) As per Rule 43 (3) of the CCS (Leave) Rules, maternity leave not exceeding six weeks is admissible to female Government servants (irrespective of number of surviving children) in case of mis-carriage including abortion on production of medical certificate. No duration has been prescribed between two spells of such leave.

(e) to (g) Request for maternity leave on abortion mis-carriage has to be supported by medical certificate. The question of modification of the rules in the light of modern techniques now available is receiving our attantion.

Reservation for handicapped persons in Promotion

4366. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: